associated glycoprotein (hereinafter sometimes to be referred to as MAG) is involved in adhesion between axon and myelin sheath (Quarles RH, Myelin-associated glycoprotein: functional and clinical aspects, in Neuronal and Glial Proteins: Structure, Function and Clinical Application, Marangos PJ et al. Eds. Academic Press, New York, p. 295 (1988)).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 23, to page 3, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In Schwann cell, where MAG is excessively expressed in vitro, myelination is promoted (Owens GC et al., J. Cell Biol., 111, p. 1171-1182 (1990)), but in Schwann cell, where expression of MAG is decreased, myelination is suppressed (Owens GC et al., Neuron, 7, p. 565-575 (1991)). In vivo, the number of myelinated nerves of MAG deficient mice decreases and the number of unmyelinated nerve increases, which is considered to be caused by a retardation in the myelin formation (Bartsch S. et al., Brain Res. 762, p. 231-234 (1997)). On the other hand, there is also a report documenting that, despite a morphological abnormality observed in the periaxonal space between axon and myelin sheath, no difference is found in the number of myelinated nerves, thickness of myelin sheath or the diameter of axon, of the normal mice and MAG deficient mice (Li C. et al. Nature, 369, p. 747-750 (1994)). Therefore, many points remain unknown about the relationship between MAG and myelination.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 30, to line 33, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 1, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 are microscopic photographs showing the results of Experimental Example 1, wherein Fig. 1 shows the effect of a negative control compound (DMSO) on myelination of axon.